

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*

v.

*

Criminal Action No. RDB-10-0475

LEONARD MONTGOMERY,

*

Petitioner.

*

* * * * *

MEMORANDUM ORDER

Petitioner Leonard Montgomery (“Petitioner” or “Montgomery”) pled guilty in this Court to one count of Conspiracy to Distribute and Possess with Intent to Distribute Heroin, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. J., p. 1, ECF No. 91. This Court sentenced Montgomery to 96 months imprisonment. *Id.* at p. 2. The Office of the Federal Public Defender (“Federal Public Defender”) has filed a letter, dated June 12, 2015, on Morris’ behalf as a Motion for a Reduced Sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) based on retroactive application of Amendment 782 to the United States Sentencing Guidelines, which lowered the offense levels for drug offenses. The Office of the United States Attorney has opposed this Motion. The parties’ submissions have been reviewed¹, and a hearing was held in this Court on August 7, 2015. For the reasons that follow, Petitioner’s Motion for a Reduced Sentence is DENIED.

¹ Via Letter Order dated June 17, 2015 (ECF No. 55), this Court requested supplemental briefing on the issue of “whether a career offender as defined in section 4B1.1 of the advisory guidelines is eligible for a sentencing reduction under 18 U.S.C. Section 3582(c)(2).” That issue has been fully briefed and is addressed herein.

BACKGROUND

Petitioner Leonard Montgomery (“Petitioner” or “Montgomery”) pled guilty in this Court to one count of Conspiracy to Distribute and Possess with Intent to Distribute Heroin, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. J., p. 1, ECF No. 91. At sentencing, Montgomery was classified as a career offender under U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1. Presentence Report, p. 6, Statement of Reasons, p. 1. His guideline range was 162 to 210 months imprisonment (based on an offense level 31 and criminal history category V). Statement of Reasons, p. 1. However, this Court ultimately imposed a sentence of 96 months imprisonment, representing a departure from the advisory guideline range, but also “a sentence outside the advisory sentencing guideline system,” based on the facts of Montgomery’s case and for reasons outlined in the federal sentencing statute, 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). J., p. 2, ECF No. 91, Statement of Reasons, p. 1-2. The Office of the Federal Public Defender has requested that Montgomery’s sentence be reduced “under [18 U.S.C.] § 3582 based on [retroactive application of U.S.S.G.] Amendment 782, . . . which lowered the offense levels for all drug offenses.” Federal Public Defender Mot., June 12, 2015.

ANALYSIS

Subsequent to Montgomery’s sentencing, the United States Sentencing Commission adopted Amendment 782, amending the Drug Quantity Table in Section 2D1.1 of the Sentencing Guidelines, which provides the base offense levels for most federal controlled substance offenses. Shortly thereafter, the Sentencing Commission voted to make Amendment 782 retroactive. *See* U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10(d). 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) authorizes a Court to reduce the term of imprisonment of a defendant “sentenced . . . based on a

sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission.” However, reductions must be “consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). The United States Supreme Court explained in *Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817 (2010) that the “applicable policy statements” referenced in Section 3582(c)(2) are those found in U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10. *United States v. France*, No. 15-6662, 2016 WL 373770, at *1 (4th Cir. Feb. 1, 2016) (quoting *Dillon*, 560 U.S. at 826). Section 1B1.10 instructs courts considering reductions to “determine the amended guideline range that would have been applicable to the defendant if the amendment(s) . . . had been in effect at the time the defendant was sentenced.” A sentence “reduction . . . is not consistent with this policy statement and therefore is not authorized under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) if an amendment . . . does not have the effect of lowering the defendant’s *applicable guideline range*.” U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10(a)(2)(B) (emphasis added).

U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1 sets the guideline range for career offenders and was unaffected by Amendment 782. “[T]he parties agree that persons who were designated – and sentenced – as career offenders are not entitled to relief under § 3582(c)(2) because their sentences were not ‘based on’ ” the drug guidelines modified by Amendment 782. Correspondence from Sapna Mirchandani, Appellate Attorney, Federal Public Defender, D. Md. to Judge Richard D. Bennett (Sept. 25, 2015, 03:00 EST) (quoting Defense Reply Brief, p. 2-3). However, the Federal Public Defender argues that Montgomery does not fall within this class because this Court ultimately imposed a sentence outside the career offender range. While Montgomery was technically *designated* a career offender, the Federal Public Defender argues that he was not *sentenced* as a career offender and, therefore, that his sentence was not “based on” the

career offender guideline range as that term is used in 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). Defendants' Joint Reply Brief, p. 1-2. The Government acknowledges that Montgomery ultimately received a sentence outside the career offender guideline range, but contends that the career offender guideline range is still Montgomery's "applicable guideline range" under U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10(a)(2)(B). Govt's Response, p. 5.

The Federal Public Defender relies on *United States v. Munn*, 595 F.3d 183 (4th Cir. 2010), a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit holding that "a defendant's career offender designation does not bar a § 3582(c)(2) sentence reduction based on [an amendment to the drug guidelines] if (1) the sentencing court granted an Overrepresentation Departure from the career offender guideline range, and (2) the court relied on the [drug] guidelines in calculating the extent of the departure." *Munn*, 595 F.3d at 192.² However, the United States Courts of Appeals for the Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Circuits have held that career offender designation does bar sentence reduction, even where the sentencing court departed from the career offender guideline range. *See United States v. Pembroke*, 609 F.3d 381, 384 (6th Cir. 2010); *United States v. Blackmon*, 584 F.3d 1115 (8th Cir. 2009); *United States v. Darton*, 595 F.3d 1191, 1197 (10th Cir. 2010). Furthermore, since the Fourth Circuit's decision in *Munn*, the United States Sentencing Commission has explicitly

² Additionally, the Federal Public Defender raises several arguments under *Freeman v. United States*, 131 S. Ct. 2685, 2695 (2011), a United States Supreme Court decision involving a defendant who was sentenced after entering into a Rule 11(c)(1)(C) plea agreement. However, the Fourth Circuit has explicitly declined to apply *Freeman* to sentence reduction motions where the defendant did not enter into a "C Plea." *See United States v. France*, No. 15-6662, 2016 WL 373770, at *2 (4th Cir. Feb. 1, 2016) (unpublished) (*per curiam*) (We also reject France's reliance on *Freeman* . . . as a basis for relief because that decision addresses the availability of a § 3582(c)(2) reduction to a defendant who enters into a Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1)(C) plea agreement. France did not enter into a Rule 11(c)(1)(C) plea agreement.). The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has held the same. *See United States v. Quarles*, 889 F. Supp. 2d 783, 789 (E.D. Va. 2012) (*Freeman* is inapplicable for two reasons. First, *Freeman*, unlike *Quarles*, was not sentenced under the career offender provision . . . Second, *Freeman*'s sentence was based on a binding plea agreement pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(1)(C)).

“adopt[ed] the approach of the Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Circuits” and “clarif[ied] that the applicable guidelines range referred to in § 1B1.10 is the guideline range determined pursuant to § 1B1.10(a), which is determined *before consideration of any departure provision in the Guidelines Manual or any variance.*” U.S.S.G. App. C., Amend. 759 (2011) (emphasis added).³ In *United States v. Moton*, 531 Fed. Appx. 377, 378 (4th Cir. 2013) (unpublished) (*per curiam*), the Fourth Circuit recognized that “the Sentencing Commission has abrogated the ruling in *Munn* by defining ‘applicable guideline range’ as ‘the guideline range that corresponds to the offense level and criminal history category determined . . . before consideration of any departure provision.’ U.S.S.G. App. C., Amend. 759 (2011).” Judge Chasanow of this Court has held the same. *See United States v. Brown*, No. DKC 03-0538, 2015 WL 4638043, at *1 (D. Md. July 29, 2015) (“This amendment effectively abrogates the holding in *Munn* that a defendant, despite being a career offender, is eligible for a sentence reduction if, after a departure, his sentence falls squarely within the otherwise applicable crack cocaine guideline range.”)

Since *Moton*, the Fourth Circuit has affirmed several United States District Court Orders denying career offenders’ motions to reduce their sentences in light of Amendment

³ The Federal Public Defender has objected in other filings that Amendment 759, introducing a new definition of “applicable guideline range” under the commentary to Section 1B1.10, is inapplicable to petitioners like Montgomery who were sentenced prior to November 1, 2011, the date that Amendment 759 went into effect. Montgomery was sentenced on August 23, 2011. However, in *United States v. Williams*, 808 F.3d 253 (4th Cir. 2015), the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit explained that “[w]hen assessing a § 3582(c)(2) motion, the court must ‘use the version of [the] policy statement that is in effect on the date on which the court reduces the defendant’s term of imprisonment.’ ” *Williams*, 808 F.3d at 257 (quoting U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10 cmt. n. 8). Furthermore, this Court has consistently relied on the Amendment 759 definition of “applicable guideline range” in ruling on motions for sentence reduction under Amendment 782, even where those sentences were imposed prior to November 1, 2011. *See, e.g., United States v. Mayo*, No. WDQ-06-074, at 4 (Under Seal) (D. Md. Oct. 21, 2015) (sentenced on October 13, 2006); *United States v. Muldrow*, No. AW-03-0555-003, 2015 WL 4639483, at *1 (D. Md. July 29, 2015) (sentenced on March 29, 2006); *United States v. Brown*, No. DKC 03-0538-002, 2015 WL 4638043, at * 1 (D. Md. July 29, 2015) (sentenced on November 1, 2004).

782. *See, e.g., United States v. Brown*, 623 Fed. Appx. 101 (4th Cir. 2015) (unpublished) (*per curiam*) (“Here, because Brown was sentenced as a career offender, Amendment 782 to the Sentencing Guidelines, which reduced the offense levels applicable to drug offenses, did not have the effect of lowering his applicable Guidelines range.”); *United States v. McCright*, No. 17-7600, 2015 WL 9287849, at *1 (4th Cir. 2015) (unpublished) (*per curiam*) (“Because McCright was sentenced as a career offender, Amendment 782 to the Sentencing Guidelines, which reduced the offense levels applicable to drug offenses, did not have the effect of lowering his applicable Guidelines range.”). As noted above, the Federal Public Defender objects that cases like these are distinguishable from the present case in that the defendants in these cases were “sentenced” as career offenders, while Montgomery was classified as a “career offender,” but did not receive a sentence based on the enhanced range. However, the Fourth Circuit has recently in *United States v. Hall*, No. 15-7140, 2016 WL 66605, at * 1 (4th Cir. 2016) (unpublished) (*per curiam*) upheld the denial of a defendant’s motion for reduced sentence under Amendment 782 where he was sentenced as a career offender and the court, like this Court in Montgomery’s case, “departed downward” from that Guideline range at sentencing. *Hall*, 2016 WL 66605, at * 1. Similarly, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia denied a motion for reduced sentence under Amendment 782 because the defendant had been “designated a career offender,” even though the sentencing court “departed from the advisory guideline range.” *United States v. Adams*, No. 7:13CR00024, 2015 WL 7458654, at * 1 (E.D. Va. 2015).⁴

⁴ Although Montgomery’s sentence included a “variance” in addition to a departure, the same analysis applies. *See United States v. Williams*, 510 Fed. Appx 288, 289 (4th Cir. 2013) (unpublished) (*per curiam*). The Sentencing Guidelines provide that “applicable guideline range” is “determined before consideration of any departure . . . or any variance.” U.S.S.G. App. C., Amend. 759 (2011) (emphasis added).

Although this Court departed from Montgomery's advisory guidelines range and, ultimately, imposed upon him a sentence "outside the advisory sentencing guideline system," his predicate offenses still established him as a *career offender*. The career offender guideline range was his "applicable guideline range" because it was "determined before consideration of any departure provision in the Guidelines Manual or any variance." U.S.S.G. App. C., Amend. 759 (2011). Amendment 782 amended the Drug Quantity Table in Section 2D1.1 of the Sentencing Guidelines, but did not affect the career offender guideline range under Section 4B1.1. Consequently, Montgomery is not entitled to a reduced sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Motion for a Reduced Sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) is DENIED.

Dated: February 11, 2016

Richard D. Bennett
United States District Judge